NOVEMBER, 1787. THE NUMB. 2997.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

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Township of Evesham, County of Burlington, West Jersey, Tenth Month 20. 1787.

Goshen, Chester county, October 20, 1787.

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias, to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on the premises, on Thursday, the 8th day of Nvember next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, a Messuage and tract of Land, situate in the township of East-Caln, containing 183 acres more or less; bounded by lands of William Wright, John Wall, and others; taken in execution as late the estate of Samuel Pikens, and to be sold, by

¶ EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

Goshen, Chester county, October 20, 1787.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on the premises, on Friday, the 9th day of November next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, a Messuage and tract of Land, situate in the township of West-Fallowfield, containing 131 acres, more or less; bounded by lands of Robert Hammons, John Freeman, and others; late the estate of William Cowan; seized and taken in execution, and to be sold, by ¶ EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

Goshen, Chester county, October 20, 1787.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be exposed to public Sale, at the Court-House, in Goshen, on Saturday, the 10th day of November next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, a tract of land, situate in the township of West-Nantmill, containing 126 acres. more or less, bounded by lands of Andrew Culbertson, Robert Kelly, and others; seized and taken in execution as the estate of Henry Dawson, and to be sold, by ‡ EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

Goshen, Chester county, October 20, 1787.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be exposed to public Sale, on the premises, on Monday, the 12th day of November next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, a messuage and tract of land, situate part in the township of East-Nottingham, and part in the township of New-London, containing 180 acres, more or less, bounded by lands of James Hughes, John Crawford, and others. Also at same time and place will be exposed to public Sale, a messuage and three acres of land, more or less, situate in the township of East-Marlborough, known by the name of the Mine-house, bounded by lands of John Jackson, William Baily, and others; all late the estate of Michael Ryan, but seized and taken in execution, and to be sold, by

§ EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

Goshen, Chester county, October 20, 1787.

BY virtue of a precept from David Rittenhouse, Esquire, sole Trustee of the general loan-office of (the late province, now state of) Pennsylvania, to me directed, will be exposed to public Sale, on the premises, on Tuesday, the 20th day of November next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, three certain tracts or pieces of land, situate in the township of West-Bradford, containing 27 acres, more or less, bounded by lands of Abel Griffith, and lands late of Bryan Collins, James Chalfant, and others; the whole to be sold at the suit of the commonwealth, as the estate late of George Jacobs, by

§ EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

October 12, 1787.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, in Sadsbury township, Chester county, on the 9th of June last, a bright bay HORSE, about three years old, no brand, long round bodied, trots, had a yoke on when he came. Also a small grey MARE, about seven years old, no brand, appears whiter on the nose than elsewhere. They have been advertised before, were appraised, and advertised for sale, but the subscriber thought the sale too low, has therefore advertised them again, that the owners may come, prove property, pay charges and take them away, otherwise they will be sold for the charges on the 16th of November next, by THOMAS SCOTT. †

LONDON, September 3.

ON the night between the 14th and 15th ult. the body guards at Paris, carried to each member of the parliament a letter of exile, of which the following is a copy:

"Sir, I send you this letter to order you to leave this day, my good city of Paris, to betake yourself to that of Troyes; forbidding you to go out of your house before your departure, under penalty of disobedience. On which I pray God, that he have you in his holy guard.

Written at Paris this 15th of August, 1787.

(Signed) LOUIS.

And below, Le Baron de Bretueil.

On the 17th, Monsieur (the King's Brother) repaired to the Chamber of Accounts, and there caused to be registered, the edict of the stamps, and the declaration of the territorial subsidy (land tax.)

When the Prince retired, the Chamber, that remained sitting, annulled the register, and agreed to supplicate the King to recall the parliament, and to convoke the states-general.

On the same day, the Count d'Artois, went to the Court of Aides, to do what Monsieur had done at the Chamber of Accounts.

The court met the following day, and made an arret, in which they affirm, among other declarations, that "the King has not the right of imposing taxes, that the beds of justice, held in a manner contrary to their institution, are merely the afflicting display of arbitrary power—that a nation which furnishes 600,000,000 livres of revenue should be exempt from all fiscal jurisdictions; and, that it was not after five years of peace, and what the government had announced in the positive terms, that they could admit the necessity of fresh imposts."

AUSTRIAN NETHERLANDS.

The Deputies appointed by the states of Brabant, have published an account of their proceedings at Vienna, and of the interview they had with their Sovereign.—This narrative it is not important to translate, as nothing occurred of consequence. The Emperor "from time to time glanced at the Deputies looks of sudden indignation." —The interview took place on the 15th instant. The next day, the Prince de Kaunietz, made known to them that the Emperor had transmitted to the Comte de Murray, the following paper of instructions.

"The Emperor and King,

Truly and well beloved Comte de Murray, my Counsellor of State, Lieutenant General of my Armies, General Commandant, and my Lieutenant-General, and Captain-General, *ad interim*, of the Low Countries.

YOU will find by the narrative annexed, in what terms I explained myself to the Deputation from the States of the Belgic Provinces in the audience which I gave them; and I send you this that you may know more particularly my intentions and pleasure on the subject of the indispensible preliminaries on which the narrative makes mention.

All the proceedings, more or less, of which the States, and a part of the people have been guilty, are notorious. Consequently it is impossible for me to yield to the sentiments of clemency which I am inclined to cherish, nor to the favourable dispositions which I manifested to the Deputation of the States, until there shall not remain the smallest vestige of any part of what they have dared to commit in contempt of the Sovereign authority since the first of April of this year.

To this effect it is necessary.

1. That in all the provinces of the Lower Countries every thing should be restored to the footing on which it stood before the first of April of this year.

2d. The University and General Seminary of Louvaine, with all the persons employed and belonging to each must be re-established in the condition in which they stood, or ought to have stood, on the said first of April; and it must be the same with the Seminary of Luxemburg.

3. The States of all the Provinces must submit implicitly to the payment of the subsidies, both those that are in arrear, and those which are current.

4. The Companies of Burgesses, their military exercises, uniforms, cockades, and all other marks of party spirit, as well as all other illegal associations and meetings, shall be forthwith abolished, and in defect of troops, each Magistrate shall take the most effectual measures for the support of the police and of good order.

5. The Convents suppressed previous to the first of April last, shall remain suppressed for ever, and the nominations that may have been made since that period, to the vacant Abbey shall be null, and produce no effect in favour of the religious persons so appointed.

6. All the persons in office, whom they have presumed to displace, must be restored; with the exception of the Intendants and Members of the new Tribunals of Justice. These two topics being of the number of those on which I am disposed to listen to my states, and to commune with them.

7. It is also indispensible, that all which regards the Chapters of Chanonpes, the religious fraternities, and all which respects the Clergy as citizens and subjects of the States; and generally that all things shall be restored to the condition, and be made instantly conformable to the ordinances existing at the above period.

In a word, there must not remain the smallest vestige of any thing committed contrary to my orders and intentions, since first of April of this year.

My dignity renders all these preliminary re-establishments absolutely indispensible. The Assemblies of the States will perceive, I hope, the necessity, and I consequently flatter myself that every one of them will immediately and peaceably take place if possible.

But if it should happen, against all expectation, that any one shall dare to oppose this restitution, which must be complete and preliminary, I authorize you by these presents, to employ for this purpose, all the means of authority which I have confided in you, and which, but with much regret, though I find it to be necessary, I am obliged to augment as far as the occasion shall require.

As soon as you shall inform me that all the above preliminaries are fulfilled, and that every thing is restored to order, I shall be ready to concert with the Assemblies of the States, or their deputies duly authorised, what will be the best in the several branches of Administration without being contrary to the fundamental constitution of my Belgic provinces, or on the contrary, I shall find myself under the necessity, for the general good, to employ all the means which are abundantly in my power, and of which I do not desire to make use from the affection which I yet bear for my Belgic people, although they have in my eyes been highly criminal.

And in so far my trusty and well beloved, may God have you in his holy keeping.

Vienna, 16th August. JOSEPH.

The Emperor's answer to the deputies induced them to present a memorial to the Prince de Kaunitz, the Prime Minister, against the preliminaries required by the Emperor, in which, with a high and manly spirit, they contended for the privileges of their constitution. They lament that the new tribunals of justice, and the miserable intendancies instead of being abolished, should yet be left as a matter for discussion. They complain that his majesty should require the payment of the subsidies without discussion, seeing that not being imposed with the consent of the assemblies of the states, they are in direct violation of the constitution. They conclude with the following manly animadversion on the latter part of the Emperor's instructions to the Counte de Murry.

We are ignorant my lord, that his majesty can employ the force which Divine Providence has put into his hand; but can the goodness of his heart suffer him to imploy means so contrary to the welfare of his subjects;—Can he deliver up his children to the destroying hand of military execution, and that for no other reason than that they remain attached to a constitution which securing the legitimate right of the sovereign, operates at the same time to the happiness of his people? —Can the paternal tenderness of his majesty permit him to destroy his faithful subjects, instead of governing them by their original and native laws, under which they have happily flourished for so many years? —Can he reconcile means so destructive with the paternal dispositions which he hath deigned to manifest, and which their inviolable fidelity hath made so improper? That which his majesty thinks due to his insulted dignity will it be obtained, if to revenge himself, he shall deliver up to so many horrors his faithful subjects, who have ever been prodigal of treasure, and even of their blood, in defence, and for the glory of his house.

'We presume therefore to supplicate your highness to condescend to employ in our favour your good will and high protection, and to make known to his majesty our just apprehensions---to procure the revocation of the orders, some qualification of them, or at least to suspend the dispatch of the courier, that we may have time to give advice to our principals, to the end, that with the zeal which always animates them, they prepare the people for news so dismal, and strive to ward off the consequences, which, with the knowledge of those orders, we must apprehend.' This memorial, however, had no effect; The dispatches were sent, and the preliminaries of the Emperor being known, threw the whole country in an uproar. The volunteers, and the name may be applied to the whole of the provinces, refused to strike their cockades, and the states authorises their military meetings and exercises as before. What will be the result of all this, the Emperor's paper of orders to the count de Murry but too evidently indicates.

NORTHAMPTON, (Mass.) October 14.

A late writer says, 'Having lately been through great part of this state, I can assure the public, that at least nine tenths of its inhabitants are now ready and willing to receive the new government: Many express the greatest impatience to have the general court meet together, that they may proceed on the business with such speed as may give this state an opportunity to do themselves the honor of being the first in the union to accept it, as they were first to repell the unconstitutional attempts of a British parliament. Let it but appear that a Hancock, a Washington, and a Franklin approve the new government, and who will not embrace it?

'I have conversed much with all classes of people on the subject of the new Federal Government, and find that all agree in the opinion, that if we do not adopt it, our credit, our character, our existence as a nation, is at an end: But that on the contrary, if we are wise enough to know in this our day, the things which make for our peace, we shall at once ratify and confirm it—we shall then behold America with extended arms, inviting the numerous oppressed and distressed inhabitants of Europe; we shall see them flocking to America, our woods and waste lands will become at once valuable, and in great demand, the present proprietors would of course be greatly benefited thereby; every European ship which should enter our ports, would by properly laid duties, assist in paying our debts, our taxes will diminish —our national character will rise—and science will be cultivated with redoubled ardor—every kind of business will encrease —and in a word, this continent will soon become, under the new government, the delight and envy of the European world.'

STATE OF NEW-JERSEY.

House of Assembly, October 26, 1787.

WHEREAS the Commissioners from this state have reported a Constitution for the future Government of the United States, agreed upon by the General Convention lately held for that purpose in the city of Philadelphia, accompanied by a Resolution, that it be submitted to a Convention of Delegates chosen in each state by the people thereof, under the recommendation of its Legislature, for their assent and ratification: And whereas Congress has unanimously resolved, that the said Constitution be transmitted to the Legislatures of the several States to the intent aforesaid; and it appearing to be the earnest wish of the good people of this State, that early and immediate measures be taken to assemble a Convention within the same, for the purpose of deliberating and determining on the said Constitution:

Resolved unanimously, That it be recommended to such of the inhabitants of this State as are intitled to vote for Representatives in General Assembly, to meet in their respective counties on the fourth Tuesday in November next, at the several places affixed by Law for holding the annual Elections, to choose three suitable persons to serve as Delegates from each county in a state Convention, for the purposes herein be-

fore mentioned, and that the ſame be conducted agreeably to the mode, and conformably with the rules and regulations preſcribed for conducting ſuch Elections.

Reſolved unanimouſly, That the perſons ſo elected to ſerve in State Convention, do aſſemble and meet together on the ſecond Tueſday in December next, at Trenton, in the county of Hunterdon, then and there to take into conſideration the aforeſaid Conſtitution; and if approved of by them, finally to ratify the ſame in behalf and on the part of this State: and make report thereof to the United States in Congreſs aſſembled, in conformity with the reſolution thereto annexed.

Reſolved, That the Sheriffs in the reſpective counties give as timely notice as may be, by advertiſements, to the people of their counties of the time, place and purpoſe of holding Elections as aforeſaid.

Extract from the Minutes
MASKELL EWING, Clerk.
Council Chamber, October 29, 1787.

Unanimouſly concurred in by Council this day.
BOWES REED, Clerk.

To the PEOPLE *of* PENNSYLVANIA.

FELLOW CITIZENS,

THE preſent is a moſt important time. As members of the United States, you this moment enjoy the greateſt civil bleſſings, and what is not paralleled in the hiſtory of mankind, you have the privilege individually to deliberate and freely determine, in the midſt of peace and quiet, upon that government that ſhall rule the United States. Your conduct, however, will determine whether the poſſeſſion of this bleſſing will in the iſſue be happy or miſerable for yourſelves and your poſterity. If you reject a good plan of government when propoſed to you, and continue in a ſtate of anarchy, or if you adopt a bad plan, the conſequences will be ruinous.

The fœderal convention appointed for that purpoſe, have ſubmitted to your conſideration a plan of continental government. I wiſhed it might have had a fair and unbiaſſed examination, and been left without comment to the native honeſty and good ſenſe of the people. I am ſorry to find it has met with very different treatment; and that a writer under the ſignature of Centinel, whoſe performance has been induſtriouſly circulated among the people, has abuſed both that plan and you, by ſetting it in a totally falſe point of light. It is purely from a deſire to counteract the poiſon of his performance, and to detect his ſophiſtry and miſrepreſentation, that your minds may be in a condition to examine the plan with candor, and judge of it according to its own merits, that I now addreſs you.

In order the more ſucceſsfully to impoſe on you, the Centinel paves his way by the moſt baſe and groundleſs inſinuations of diſhoneſty in the men who compoſed the late fœderal convention. He repreſents them as artful and deſigning---as ambitious, and who think they have a right to lord it over their fellow creatures---as having for a long time meditated ſchemes of power and aggrandiſement---and to compleat the infamous detail, he ſets their excellencies General Waſhington and Preſident Franklin in the moſt contemptible point of view; the one as a good ſort of man indeed, but very ignorant of the buſineſs he was employed in; the other as a weak, timid, wavering, old man. Can you conceive why theſe enlightened patriots ſhould be thus abuſed? Or is there any reaſon why they ſhould be ſuſpected? Have they not manifeſted an uniform attachment to the liberties of their country and the rights of mankind, through our late arduous ſtruggle? How could they long meditate ſchemes of power and aggrandiſement? Not a man of them knew beforehand that he would be a member of that convention, till the moment of his appointment! Is General Waſhington ſo ignorant in politics? Read his letters, and eſpecially his advice to the ſeveral ſtates upon the reſignation of his high command. No, my fellow citizens, he was not bred in a camp; and but a ſmall portion of his life was ſpent in it. His great and comprehenſive mind has had the beſt opportunities of information on this ſubject, and he is as enlightened in the ſcience of government as of war. And I hope you will ſeriouſly conſider whether the age and long experience of Preſident Franklin, with his eſtabliſhed character for ſkill in politics, be not ſtrongly in favour of the new plan, inſtead of being an objection againſt it.

As the Centinel begins, ſo he goes on. He inſinuates that the fœderal convention were miſled by Mr. Adams's principles of government, and then enters on a refutation of theſe principles, although he declares, that, the convention have not formed their plan upon them. To what purpoſe then does this writer introduce Mr. Adams's principles? The reaſon is obvious, it is the ſame that actuates him through the whole. His deſign is to prejudice and prepoſſeſs you, both againſt the men and the plan they ſubmit to you, by inſinuating that they intended to form a government ſimilar to that which Mr. Adams recommends, and which, after having dreſſed it up as he thought proper, he has torn to pieces, though they were ſuch bunglers that they miſſed their aim at laſt, and then aſſerting that they at length hit upon one much more extravagant, even the moſt daring attempt to eſtabliſh a deſpotic ariſtocracy among freemen that the world has ever witneſſed.

Having prepared you, as he thinks, to ſwallow any miſrepreſentation of the plan itſelf, the Centinel proceeds to that buſineſs, he tells you, that Congreſs may, by the propoſed plan, keep a ſtanding army in time of peace. Now I declare for my own part, that though I have read the plan with the greateſt attention, yet I cannot ſee ſuch an expreſſion in it. The 8th ſect. of art. 1ſt. ordains, indeed, that Congreſs ſhall have power "to raiſe and ſupport armies," but there is not a word that it ſhall be in time of peace. The Centinel thought proper to add that himſelf. Nay the plan declares that not ſo much as an individual ſtate ſhall keep troops in time of peace, unleſs by conſent of Congreſs. Juſt in the ſame manner he tells you, that Congreſs ſhall be veſted with "every ſpecies of internal taxation." That Congreſs ſhould have power to tax or quota the ſeveral ſtates, and collect theſe into the public treaſury, every one will grant, and therefore the centinel, with his uſual honeſty, foiſted in the word internal, which changes the idea eſſentially. He tells you that the judicial powers, which Congreſs may veſt in their ſupreme court, extend to ſo many objects, that probably the ſtate judicatures would be wholly ſet aſide by this one ſupreme: and for example adduces the courts of England, ſome of which have extended their juriſdiction over objects out of the line of their inſtitution. But is a good inſtitution to be rejected becauſe it has been, and again may be, abuſed? If ſo, then what ſhall we fix upon? I know of nothing but what the wickedneſs of man has perverted or may poſſibly pervert. If you reflect a moment, you will ſee that there muſt be a continental court, becauſe many cauſes will ariſe of ſo general a nature, as not to come within the ſphere of the internal police of any particular ſtate. Caſes may happen, in which a whole ſtate may be a party, and which therefore cannot be tried by the court of any particular ſtate; an inſtance of which we have actually had in the late diſpute between Pennſylvania and Connecticut, determined at Trenton, by a court appointed by Congreſs. Hence, whatever partakes of this nature ſhould certainly be under the juriſdiction of the continental court. It is neceſſary too that theſe ſhould be ſpecified in the inſtitution of that court, to prevent future differences about them. And if you examine the objects of juriſdiction, mentioned in the plan under conſideration, you will find them all to be of this kind. If in the nature of things theſe objects be numerous, could the convention help it? Could they change the nature of things? It was their duty to provide for ſuch caſes; and their wiſdom and honeſty appeared in pointing them out particularly, to prevent future contention.

He tells you that the convention intended to make Congreſs omnipotent; and that the general government ſhould ſwallow down all the particular ſtate governments, or melt them into one empire---How does this appear? "Becauſe, ſays he, theſe powers are ſo extenſive; and becauſe it is ordained that this conſtitution, and the laws that ſhall be made in purſuance of it, ſhall be the ſupreme law of the land." We have examined theſe powers, and ſhewn that he entirely miſrepreſents them: and with regard to the conſtitution, &c. being the ſupreme law of the land, I hope you will conſider whether it be not abſolutely neceſſary.---That government is but an empty name, which has not ſupreme powers in all caſes for which it is inſtituted.

The plan you have under conſideration points out in particular the purpoſes for which it is made; and if you examine them candidly, you will find they are all neceſſary in a general government that ſhall be ſufficient to hold the ſtates together as one confederated body. But how uſeleſs, how inſignificant would this government be, if every ſtate had a right and power to oppoſe it, and pay no regard to its deciſions, though in the line of its proper juriſdiction as declared in its own conſtitution? On theſe terms we ſhould be juſt where we are, and our union but a name.

With the ſame diſhoneſty he comments on the conſtruction of the propoſed government. After mentioning the three branches, he tells you that the houſe of repreſentatives are on the part of the people to balance the ſenate, who he ſuppoſes will be compoſed of the better ſort, the well-bred, &c. Obſerve now the inconſiſtency of this writer. In the former part of his performance he told you that the plan is not founded on Mr. Adam's balancing powers, now he aſſerts that it is. But what foundation is there for ſuch a ſuppoſition? What reaſon is there to alledge any balancing in the caſe? Is not the intereſt of all theſe branches the ſame? Certainly it is.

His miſrepreſentation is viſible here in the cleareſt manner: he would have you believe that this plan creates three parties with jarring and oppoſite intereſts; and that the houſe of repreſentatives is the only guardian of the peoples rights in it---But can you allow yourſelves to be ſo impoſed on? Are not the ſenate and preſident to be choſen from among the people, as well as the repreſentatives; and are they not to return again, after a ſhort time, to a level with the people, and feel all the conſequences of their meaſures in common with others, if the people and houſe of repreſentatives pleaſe? But he has one ſtep further to go, to compleat his miſrepreſentation of the plan and abuſe of you. He ſays it will, in practice, be a permanent ariſtocracy.

If the Centinel had ſet himſelf to meditate for an age, he could not have invented a greater falſhood, or more contrary both to the letter and ſpirit of the propoſed plan. You will certainly here think what an ariſtocracy is; and not ſuffer yourſelves to be impoſed on by a name---an ariſtocracy is where the government is in the hands of nobility; and nobility are ſuch as have peculiar and excluſive privileges deſcending from father to ſon---privileges and rights above the common people, and which they have no ſhare in. Now my fellow citizens, the propoſed plan is ſo far from eſtabliſhing ſuch a government, that it abſolutely forbids it; and ordains, that neither Congreſs, nor any particular ſtate, ſhall ever confer any title of nobility on any of its members---on any citizen of the United States. Can there be a greater ſecurity againſt ariſtocracy? or was it in the power of the convention to provide more effectually for the preſervation of equal rights and privileges to all the individuals in the union? No.

Let me now requeſt you to read the plan ſubmitted to you by the late convention with candor, and free from the ſophiſtry and miſrepreſentation of the Centinel; and I am perſuaded, that, conſidering the different intereſts of the ſtates which are to be governed by it, you will find it to be as wiſely framed as we could rationally expect---The great eſſential requiſites in every government are, fidelity, or firm attachment to the good of the people---Wiſdom to diſcern what is for the public good---and diſpatch in buſineſs, or ſpeedy execution of the meaſures determined upon. Theſe you will find all united in the propoſed plan. It is, in every ſenſe of the word, a popular government: it is founded on the people at large; they put it firſt in motion; and they alone keep it up. Every member in the different branches of government is to be choſen by the people, or by thoſe whom they delegate for that purpoſe: and beſides, they can change their members, if they pleaſe, after ſhort intervals. Moreover, as there never can be any nobility in the ſtates, or perſon poſſeſſed of any rights or privileges but what are common to the meaneſt ſubject, and as all the rulers muſt be choſen out of the people at large, they never can have any intereſts ſeparate from or oppoſite to thoſe of the people. Hence fidelity in government is ſecured; for the people are always faithful to their own intereſts; and according to this plan the people govern themſelves as really and eſſentially as in any ſtate government now in the union. The plan alſo provides for the greateſt wiſdom in the meaſures to be adopted for the public good, by cauſing every propoſed meaſure to undergo the examination of two diſtinct bodies of men, and ſubject too to the reviſion of the preſident, although he cannot put a negative upon it.

The Centinel would make you believe theſe different branches were intended to balance one another. We have ſhewn you this notion is abſurd and groundleſs, as they have all the ſame intereſt. The ſole intention of it is to produce wiſe and mature deliberation. Experience teaches us that individuals or ſingle bodies of men are liable to raſh and haſty deciſions---to party influence and cabal---that we are generally fond of what originates with ourſelves---and that another perſon, of no greater ability than ourſelves, will eaſily diſcern a blemiſh in our productions, to which we are blind until it be pointed out. Wiſely, therefore, has the convention formed the plan upon this conſtruction; and eſpecially as the ſubjects of their deliberations will be ſo important. By veſting the executive power in one man, they have alſo provided for diſpatch in the execution of the laws. Wherever a number of men are concerned, altho' they may plan wiſely, they will be ſlow in the execution; and frequently the beſt meaſures prove abortive on this account. If you ſeriouſly reflect now upon this plan, I preſume you will ſee that it is calculated in the beſt manner to ſecure your rights, and at the ſame time to attain the ends of good government. The Centinel aſſerts, that reſponſibility in the rulers is the beſt ſecurity the people can have of their rights. Now were this true, every diſcerning perſon will ſee that there is as great a reſponſibility in this plan, as if all the powers of government were blended in one body of men. But the aſſertion is falſe. Intereſt is the greateſt tie that one man can have on another; I mean taking mankind in general. And for the truth of this I appeal to your own experience and obſervation. The thief, the robber, knows that he is reſponſible to the ſtate, and in danger of the halter or the wheel-barrow, yet this does not influence his conduct; but convince him in any particular inſtance that is is more for his intereſt to forbear this practice, and he will, for that time, be honeſt. According to the propoſed plan, the intereſt of the rulers and the ruled are the ſame; they never can be ſeparated, for they are all one mass, having no difference of rights or privileges; or, as I ſaid before, it is the people governing themſelves; and therefore their rights will be ſecure.

I muſt requeſt you now to conſider the object of this government, the plan of which you have under conſideration. It is the firm union and welfare of all the ſtates as one confederated body. It is not a government of individuals directly and immediately; this is the buſineſs of the particular ſtate legiſlatures, and belongs to their internal police.

From this you will ſee that ſuch a government muſt neceſſarily have ſupreme power in all things which reſpect the general welfare or good of the whole taken as one collective body,—a power to controul each particular ſtate when it acts contrary to this general good, and oblige it to contribute its part to this purpoſe, if in any inſtance it ſhould refuſe. A moment's reflection will convince you that if we are to be United States at all, nothing ſhort of this can anſwer the purpoſe: and if you examine the powers veſted in Congreſs by the propoſed plan, the ſame reflection will ſatisfy you, that they are all neceſſary for the attainment of this end. I wiſh not to conceal any thing on this ſubject that I know. If you ſay the particular ſtates will be abridged of ſome of the powers they now poſſeſs; I grant they will. But conſider the advantage to be obtained thereby, that is, the united force of the whole to protect the reſt. This is neceſſary in all ſocial compacts,—without it there can be no government at all, either of individuals, or of ſtates: and if you aſk how much ſhould be given up; I anſwer, juſt ſo much as is neceſſary to ſecure the enjoyment of what remains. The conſideration of the nature and object of this general government will alſo ſhew you how weak it is to talk of a bill of rights in it. It is a government of ſtates; not of individuals. The conſtitution of each ſtate has a bill of rights for its own citizens; and the propoſed plan guaranties to every ſtate a republican form of government for ever. But it would be a novelty indeed to form a bill of rights for ſtates. The ſame obſervation will apply to the liberty of the preſs, which is ſecured by each ſtate to itſelf——and alſo to trial by jury in many civil cauſes that may come before the courts of Congreſs. Suppoſe, for inſtance, that a trial between two ſtates ſhould come on, where will you get a jury of their peers? You muſt bring twelve ſtates together to try them. The bare ſtating of the caſe is ſufficient to refute the objection; conſidering then the nature of the civil cauſes which the courts of Congreſs are appointed to try, it would be abſurd to ordain it ſhould be by jury in all caſes.

Upon the whole, my fellow citizens, if you examine the propoſed plan candidly and juſtly, that is, according to the nature of the object to be attained by it, you will find not only that the Centinel's comment upon it is falſe and ſophiſticate, inſidious and deſigning, but that it is as little exceptionable as any plan we have reaſon ever to expect. And if this addreſs will be of any advantage to you in the examination, I ſhall rejoice.

A CITIZEN.

To be SOLD by the Subſcriber,

A VALUABLE FARM, containing about 200 acres, ſituate in Nether-Providence townſhip, Cheſter county, and ſtate of Pennſylvania, within two miles of Cheſter and 14 from Philadelphia, having thereon a good two ſtory ſtone dwelling-houſe, frame kitchen and frame barn, a ſtone milk-houſe and granery over it, on an excellent ſpring of water, within three poles of the dwelling-houſe, an apple orchard conſiſting of about 200 bearing trees, beſides a number of pear, peach, quince and cherry trees, 20 acres of meadow made and more may be made, with a ſufficient quantity of timber for the whole tract.

There is alſo on ſaid farm, an excellent freeſtone quarry, whence ſtone have been carried to the bettering-houſe and a number of others in Philadelphia and elſewhere. The arable land is of an excellent quality, the fields well watered, and the whole farm under good fence. For terms apply to the ſubſcriber living on the premiſes, who will ſhew the land, and make the payments eaſy. § ISAAC WEAVER.

November 2, 1787.

WAS ſtolen from the ſubſcriber, on Tueſday night laſt, being the 30th of laſt month, a brown GELDING, about 14 hands high, 4 years old laſt ſpring, has not been docked, has neither brand nor ear mark, is a little cat hammed, hath a ſmall white on the inſide of one of his thighs occaſioned by a hurt when he was a colt, ſhod before, a natural trotter and canters well, has a good carriage and high courage, had a little piece broke off one of his teeth in the upper jaw, hath a midling thick mane which hangs to the off ſide, is hollow eyed. Whoever will apprehend the thief, and ſecure ſaid horſe ſo that the owner may get him again, and the thief brought to conviction, ſhall receive SIX SILVER DOLLARS for horſe and thief, or THREE DOLLARS for the horſe only, paid by me, now living at Mr. Robert Elliot's, on the Gulph road, near the Gulph mill, in Lower Merion, Montgomery county.

November 5, 1787. § WILLIAM NOBLIT.

ALBANY, October 25.

Extract of a letter from a member of the legislature of the state of Connecticut, to his friend in New-York, dated New-Haven, October 1787.

"I have the pleasure to inform you that on Tuesday last the doings and recommendations of the convention of the United States was laid before the house of assembly of this state; after being read, a bill was presented, taken into consideration, and passed by a full vote, appointing the second Tuesday in November next to be the day for the several towns in this state to chuse their delegates to the state convention, which is to meet at Hartford on the first Tuesday in January next, to take up, advise and determine, whether this state approve and accept the new system of federal government. Thus far the new government has met with general approbation in Connecticut, and from the present disposition of the people to support order and good government, there is no doubt but it will be adopted by this state."

FREDERICKSBURG, October 25.

At a meeting of the Freeholders and Inhabitants of the town of Fredericksburg, on Saturday, the 19th of October, 1787.

JAMES SOMERVILLE, was chosen President.

A copy of the constitution which the Convention framed, and submitted to the United States in Congress assembled, being read, and unanimously approved of, thereupon *It was Resolved*, To draw up instructions to JAMES MUNROE and JOHN DAWSON, Esquires, Delegates of the county of Spotsylvania. The following is a copy of what was prepared, read, and approved of, and signed by every inhabitant present:

At a meeting of the Freeholders and Inhabitants of Fredericksburg, on the 19th day of October, 1787.

The federal constitution being read and maturely considered, it was unanimously approved of, and resolved, that our Delegates for the county of Spotsylvania should be instructed in the following words:

To JOHN DAWSON and JAMES MUNROE, Esquires.

WE, the freeholders and inhabitants of the town and corporation of Fredericksburg, convinced of the inefficacy of our present form of government, and of the propriety of immediately adopting the system of government recommended by the General Convention of the United States; and that the safety, prosperity and happiness of Virginia, as well as the other states, depend greatly thereon: --We, therefore, direct you, our representatives, to declare, that this is the opinion of your constituents in this corporation; and that we request an immediate recommendation may be made from the legislature of this state, to submit the same to a convention of delegates, chosen by the freeholders thereof, in conformity to the resolves of the convention in that case made and provided.

PETERSBURGH, October 25.

At a meeting of a number of the Inhabitants of the town of Petersburg and its vicinity, at Mr. Hare's tavern, on Wednesday, October 24, 1787, to take into consideration the Federal Constitution, proposed by the late Grand Convention.

Colonel BANISTER, in the Chair.

The proposed constitution was read.---Whereupon it was *Resolved unanimously*,

That being fully impressed with the incompetency of the powers of Congress for the essential objects of government, and feeling the absolute necessity of an immediate review and amendment of the confederation, this meeting with much satisfaction beheld a general convention of deputies assembled for that purpose, composed of characters the most distinguished for experience, abilities, and integrity.

That sensible as we are of the vast difficulty of forming such a plan of government, as shall at once combine the diversity of interests, and secure the rights of the respective states, subject to the general controul of one sovereign authority, we view with admiration and gratitude, the wisdom, unanimity and magnanimous spirit of accommodation displayed by the late convention in pursuance of the arduous object of their appointment.

That a work of such momentous import, formed by our best and wisest characters, upon the most ample deliberation and discussion, and founded upon the most enlarged principles and extensive information, deserves to be received with every mark of consideration and respect; and we are anxiously desirous that a state convention be immediately called, as we conceive every delay unworthy of the magnitude of the object, and incompatible with the urgency of our public affairs.

That we approve of the proposed plan of the federal constitution, as a form to cement the union of the states---to establish vigour and confidence in government; to extend an uniform administration of justice; to promote the general interests of commerce; and to secure respect abroad and peace at home; and that should it even be supposed that in some lesser matters the exclusive interest of this state may not have been particularly considered, yet we are free to declare, that we have not any possible hope, that, under the circumstances of the several states, a better federal constitution can ever be obtained; nor have we any the smallest expectation that the like exertion of such eminent qualifications can ever again be commanded for a similar purpose; deeming it certain, that there remains now for the United States this only alternative, either by a speedy adoption of the proposed constitution, to become a great and respectable nation, or by rejecting it, to precipitate the dissolution of the union, exposed to insult and contempt from without, to wars and dissentions from within.

That these resolutions be forwarded to the delegates of Dinwiddie and Prince George, who are requested to use their influence for immediately calling a convention to be held at as early a day as circumstances will possibly admit.

WILMINGTON, October 31.

On Monday, the 22d inst. agreeable to law, the General Assembly of this state met at Dover, but a sufficient number of the members not attending, the House adjourned from day to day till Wednesay, when a quorum being assembled, the House of Assembly proceeded to business, and elected Thomas Rodney, Esq; Speaker, and James Booth, Esq; Clerk. They then ordered a convention to be called, for taking into consideration the plan of government recommended by the late federal convention; the election to be held at the usual place in each county, on the third Monday in November; and the Convention to meet at Dover on the next Monday thereafter.

Some of the members chosen for Sussex attended, but the Sheriff not having made any return, they did not take their seats.

Friday last arrived here the brig Polly and Betsey, Captain T. Foit, from St. Eustatius.

PHILADELPHIA, November 7.

A gentleman in Philadelphia, equally venerable for his age and wisdom, declared a few days ago, that if he had seen no other reasons to admire or adopt the proposed constitution of the United States, than the weakness and falsehood of the objections that have been made to it, they would alone determine his judgment in favor of its excellence, and induce him to promote its establishment in every state in the union.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Washington (Pennsylvania) to his friend now in this city, dated October 25, 1787.

"There have been two families (except one of each) killed a few days ago in this county. They lived upon the head waters of Wheeling, about 13 or 14 miles from this place. Unless some steps are taken to put us in a state of defence, we shall probably be soon a frontier.

"One of the unhappy families was of the name of M'Intosh, the other that of Davis. Your friend Ryerson slept in the house of one of the deceased the very night before the murder happened."

Extract of a letter from Savannah (Georgia) Sept. 27.

"We are informed by a gentleman from Wilkes county, that last Friday se'nnight a Mr. Beardin was killed by the Indians, about two miles from Greensborough; that next day a boy was shot through the heart near Shoulderbone; his sister, about 12 years of age, was also wounded and scalped at the same time, but was able to crawl home, and there were hopes of her recovery."

Extract of a letter from Scilly, August 9.

"Came in here the Swallow, Capt. Crosby, from Maryland, for a market, under jury-masts, and the loss of her rudder, in a gale of wind the fourth instant, and had four men struck dead on the deck by lightning which lasted for six hours. She likewise had her shrouds scorched in such a manner, that they were obliged to lie to until they could have them repaired, and springing a leak at the same time, were obliged to throw 20 hogsheads of tobacco overboard."

The Ceractacus, Sewall, from Charleston, South-Carolina, bound for France, laden with rice, chiefly, and some indigo, was captured within 30 leagues of her destination, by a stout bark, mounting 22 guns, under Spanish colours, which proved an Algerine corsair, commanded and mostly manned by renegadoes. After having rummaged the vessel, and taken out what part they chose, they suffered the ship to proceed on her voyage.

Extract of a letter from Hispaniola, September 25.

"Every article of our tropical produce here is very high, not even excepting molasses, for which the demand from your continent is really immense, particularly from the two governments of Virginia and Connecticut. The intendant of French Hispaniola, Mr. Marbois, resides at Port-au-Prince, and, contrary to the expectations of many who have arrived hither from the United States, seems, upon several late occasions, *rather inclined to look upon the Americans as strangers.*'

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Petersburgh, to his friend in this city, dated October 20th, 1787.

'Though it is expected some opposition will be made to the constitution recommended by the late Convention, yet it is the prevailing opinion, that a large majority will be in favor of adopting it. Meetings are every where going forward to recommend it to the legislature, who are now sitting, to take every step dependent on them to forward this business. All the disinterested in our community that I have met with, seem happy in the prospect of some more efficient government taking place; and I think there can be no doubt but its happy effects will be felt throughout this state more particularly.'

At an election held yesterday, at the State-House, for representatives in the ensuing Convention, the following gentlemen were chosen by a very great majority, viz. *George Latimore. Benjamin Rush, Hillary Baker, James Wilson,* and *Thomas M'Kean.*

Messrs. HALL & SELLERS,

I WAS led by company on Wednesday last to the State-House, to see the election of President and Vice-President of the state. I was told before I went, that *Mr. Franklin* was to be President, and General Muhlenberg to be Vice-President. Upon counting the votes, I was surprized to find an opposition to Mr. Muhlenberg, and that a back county gentleman had 31 votes, by which means our worthy Vice President was elected by a majority of only 11 votes. I take the liberty of asking, by means of your paper, what can be the meaning of this opposition to Mr. Muhlenberg?---It cannot be to his whig principles, for he has fought in almost every battle during the late war. It cannot be to his abilities, for he is a scholar and a learned man, having been educated in one of our best German universities,---Nor can it be to his private character, for he is in this respect without reproach.---The true reason why he was opposed, I suppose, was because he was a GERMAN. The heads of the constitutional party find the people of our nation very useful to carry elections in their favor, but they consider them as good for nothing else---and this is the reason why so few of them hold offices in the state. These anti-federal gentlemen are further angry at the Germans, for joining the republicans in supporting the new federal government; and this appears to be another reason why they opposed Mr. Muhlenberg's appointment as Vice-President, for he and all his connections are federal. I wish all distinctions of country and party to be done away, but while so many of our constitutionalists confederate against Germans and Federalists, I shall never be ashamed to subscribe myself *A German Federalist.*

MESSIEURS PRINTERS,

I HAVE been informed that a certain *Clergyman*, who presides over a literary institution in this city, and well known for his anti-federal disposition, has commanded two of his pupils to destroy their speeches which they had prepared for the ensuing commencement, because they contained some sentiments in favor of the proposed glorious Federal Constitution.---I wish, therefore, to be acquainted, whether the *political* as well as the literary and moral conduct of his scholars is under the controul of this Man, or, if these commands are submitted to, may we not expect that he will attempt next to invade the rights of conscience, and bias their *religious* opinions?

November 5, 1787. A FREEMAN.

To be SOLD at public Sale,

On THURSDAY, the 22d of November instant, on the premises, in the borough of Chester,

THAT commodious and well accustomed INN, the Sign of the Ship General Washington, in said borough, two excellent grass lots of about 5 acres, in high cultivation, and a large garden, all well-inclosed and in good repair. At which time and place the terms of sale will be made known, by

Nov. 2, 1787. § JOHN HARPER.

N. B. If not sold, will be rented, and may be entered upon immediately.

WHEREAS Mary Duyr, formerly the wife of Peter Buzzard, hath thought good to leave him and her children, and renounce her marriage with said Buzzard, and hath given from under her hand never to lay claim to any of his estate, directly or indirectly, at any time or place, and also received a valuable consideration, wherewith said Mary acknowledged herself satisfied: Know ye, therefore, that I said Buzzard, for this and other good causes, am obliged to warn the public not to lend nor trust said Mary Duyr (otherways Mary Pond) on my account, as I will not pay any contract or debt created by her in my name. † PETER BUZZARD.

August 19, 1787.

Bucks county, October 27, 1787.

BY virtue of a Precept from George Schlosser, Robert Smith and Rowland Evans, Esquires, Trustees of the general loan-office of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to me directed, will be exposed to public Sale, on Saturday, the first of December next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, on the premises, a certain messuage or tenement and tract of land, situate in Plumsted township, bounded by lands of John Means, James Fairies, Richard Wells, William Hart, William Bowman, Adam Tinsman, and others, containing 118 acres and 119 perches and allowance, &c. Taken in execution as the property of John Foreman, and to be sold by

§ WILLIAM ROBERTS, Sheriff.

Bucks county, October 27, 1787.

BY virtue of a Precept from David Rittenhouse, Esquire, sole Trustee of the general loan-office of (the late province, now state of) Pennsylvania, to me directed, will be exposed to public Sale, on Saturday, the first of December next, at three o'clock in the afternoon, on the premises, a certain messuage or tenement, and tract or parcel of land, situate in Plumsted township, bounded by lands of Alexander Wilson, William Hart, and others, containing 100 acres. Taken in execution as the property of William Chilcott, and to be sold by

§ WILLIAM ROBERTS, Sheriff.

Bucks county, October 27, 1787.

BY virtue of a Precept from David Rittenhouse, Esq; sole Trustee of the general loan-office of (the late province, now state of) Pennsylvania, to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on Tuesday, the 18th day of December next, on the premises, at two o'clock in the afternoon, A certain Plantation or Tract of Land, situate in the township of Nockamixon, bounded by lands of Richard London, Samuel Morris and Company's land, and lands late of John Chapman, Arthur Erwin, John Hitts, and others; containing 225 acres and 61 perches, and allowance. Taken in execution as the property of Christopher Sigafous, and to be sold, by ¶ WILLIAM ROBERTS, Sheriff.

Bucks county, October 27, 1787.

BY virtue of a Precept from David Rittenhouse, Esq; sole Trustee of the general loan-office of (the late province, now state of) Pennsylvania, to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on Wednesday, the 19th of December next, on the premises, at two o'clock in the afternoon, A certain Tract of Land, situate in the township of Haycock, bounded by lands of John Fry, Stephen Ackerman, Jacob Shock, Felty Nicholas, and others, containing 150 acres and 26 perches, and allowance, &c. Taken in execution as the property of William Deil, and to be sold, by WILLIAM ROBERTS, Sheriff. ¶

Bucks county, October 27 1787.

BY virtue of a Precept from David Rittenhouse, Esq; sole Trustee of the general loan-office of (the late province, now state of) Pennsylvania, to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on Thursday, the 20th of December next, on the premises, at two o'clock in the afternoon, A certain Tract of Land, situate in or near the township of Springfield, bounded by lands of Philip Man, Henry Clime, and others, containing 137 acres and 152 perches, and allowance, &c. Taken in execution as the property of William Albert, and to be sold, by ¶ WILLIAM ROBERTS, Sheriff.

Bucks county, October 27, 1787.

BY virtue of a Precept from David Rittenhouse, Esq; sole Trustee of the general loan-office of (the late province, now state of) Pennsylvania, to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on Friday, the 21st of December next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, on the premises, A certain tract of Land, situate in the township of Springfield, bounded by lands of William Deil, land late of Jonathan Brian, Simon Peter Gires, and others; containing 51 acres and 101 perches. Taken in execution as the property of David Gehring, and to be sold, by † WILLIAM ROBERTS, Sheriff.

Bucks county, October 27 1787.

BY virtue of a Precept from David Rittenhouse, Esq; sole Trustee of the general loan-office of (the late province, now state of) Pennsylvania, to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on Saturday, the 22d of December next, on the premises, at two o'clock in the afternoon, A certain Tract or Piece of Land, situate in the township of Rockhill, bounded by lands of Felix Bruners, William Haycock, Michael Bliler, Joseph Rawlings, Jacob Smith, John Roberts and Richard Roberts, containing 139 acres and an half of land, be the same more or less. Taken in execution as the property of Jacob Hartzell, and to be sold, by WILLIAM ROBERTS, Sheriff. ¶

Bucks county, October 27, 1787.

BY virtue of a Precept from David Rittenhouse, Esq; sole Trustee of the general loan-office of (the late province, now state of) Pennsylvania, to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on Wednesday, the 26th of December next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, on the premises, A certain Tract or Parcel of Land, situate in the township of Southampton, bounded by lands of Peter Groom and others, and by the county line, containing 50 acres, &c. Taken in execution as the property of Thomas Groom, and to be sold, by

¶ WILLIAM ROBERTS, Sheriff.

Goshen, Chester county, October 30. 1787.

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias, to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on the premises, on Tuesday, the 20th of November next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, a Messuage, Plantation and tract of Land, situate in the township of Kennet; bounded by lands of Joshua Harlen, lands late of James House, and others, containing 100 acres, more or less. Taken in execution as the estate late of George Dickey and wife, and to be sold, by

¶ EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

Goshen, Chester county, October 30, 1787.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on the premises, on Wednesday, the 21st day of November next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, a Messuage, Plantation and tract of Land, situate part in the township of East Fallowfield and part in West Marlborough; bounded by lands of James Hambleton, George Harlen, and others, containing 102 acres, more or less. Taken in execution as the estate late of Joseph Speer and Jacob Chandler, and to be sold, by

‡ EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

Goshen, Chester county, October 30, 1787.

BY virtue of sundry writs to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on the premises, on Thursday, the 22d day of November next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, three certain tracts or parcels of Land, situate in the township of Londonderry; bounded by lands of John Wilson, Robert Brown, John M'Grew, and others, containing 154 acres, more or less. Taken in execution as the estate late of Samuel Cross and wife, and to be sold, by

‡ EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

Goshen, Chester county, October 30, 1787.

BY virtue of a precept from under the hands and seals of the Trustees of the General Loan-Office of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on the premises, on Tuesday, the 4th day of December next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, a Messuage, Plantation and tract of Land, situate in the township of Londonderry; bounded by lands of John Targ, John Thompson, and others, containing 124 acres, be the same more or less. Said messuage and tract of land to be sold at the suit of the commonwealth, as the estate late of Henry and William Moore. by

§ EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, living in Marple township, Chester county, on the 29th of September last, a dark bay Gelding, supposed to be 11 or 12 years old, with a star in his forehead, some saddle marks, lame in one of his hind legs occasioned by the spavin. The owner, proving property, paying charges, may have him again, by applying to

Oct. 17, 1787. § ISAAC MARIS.

THREE DOLLARS Reward.

STRAYED away, on the 6th of September, 1787. from the Golden Swan, in Third-ſtreet, Philadelphia, a dark brown middle ſize milch COW, about eight years old, with a white ſpot in her forehead and ſome white on her back and belly, and large ſtraight horns, is branded with the letters A S on each horn, and had a rope round her horns. Whoever takes up ſaid cow, and brings her to the owner, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

‡ ABRAHAM SHERIDAN.

WAS left at the houſe of the ſubſcriber, Inn-keeper, in Nockamixon townſhip, in Bucks county, on the night of the 24th inſt. by a certain Negro Woman, who called herſelf Phillis, a Negro Child about three years old, ſaid wench ſaid ſhe belonged to a French Gentleman near Fleming-town, in New-Jerſey, but had ſome time ſince purchaſed her time. The owner or owners of ſaid Child, if any it has, is therefore requeſted to come, prove property, pay charges, and take it away.

Nockamixon, Sept. 29, 1787. † GEORGE SHAW.

CAME to the Lower-ferry on Schuylkill, the 7th inſt. a ſorrel HORSE, with a blaze in his face, 14 hands high, 14 years old. Whoever has loſt the ſame, is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

October 15, 1787. ‡ J. BENNER.

THREE POUNDS Reward.

STRAYED or ſtolen from the paſture of the ſubſcriber, in the diſtrict of Southwark, on Monday, the 22d inſt. a pair of dark brown HORSES, with ſtars in their foreheads, about 15 hands high, ſix years old, natural trotters, and one of them has a little white on the near hind foot. Whoever has taken up the ſame, upon delivering them to the owner, ſhall receive the above reward, and all reaſonable charges.

October 29, 1787. § THOMAS PENROSE.

IMPORTED, and to be SOLD by

JOHN WOOD,

CLOCK and WATCH Maker,

In Front-ſtreet, at the corner of Cheſnut-ſtreet,

GOLD watches; patent ſeconds, capped and jewelled and common ſilver ditto, clocks; a great variety of japanned clock faces, caſt clock work, round enamelled dials for time-pieces, ſilverſmiths drawing plates; large turkey oil-ſtones.

ALSO, an aſſortment of clock and watch makers tools and materials, files, &c. ‡

Imported in the ſhip Harmony, Capt. Willet, from London, and the Birmingham Capt. Kerr, from Briſtol, and to be ſold,

By *Towers* and *Evans*,

Adjoining the Preſbyterian Meeting, in Market-ſtreet,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT of

Drugs, Painters Colours, Glaſs, &c.

Among which are the following ARTICLES, *viz.*

Excellent red bark, camphor, iſinglaſs, glauber ſalts, a quantity of refined ſalt-petre, and a variety of

PATENT MEDICINES----ALSO,

White lead,	Litharge,
Red lead,	Roſe pink,
Spaniſh brown,	Strewing ſmalt,
Pruſſian blue,	Stone oker,
Frankford black,	Verdigreaſe,
Patent yellow,	Vermillion, &c.

SHEET GLASS,

29 inches	by 24,	23	by 17
26	by 22,	20	by 16

Briſtol WINDOW GLASS,

11 by 9	9 by 7
10 by 8	8 by 6

Glaziers diamonds, gold leaf, camels hair pencils, painting bruſhes, pallet knives, prepared oil, ſpirits of turpentine, varniſh, &c. &c. October 22.

Will be expoſed to ſale by public vendue,

On Thurſday, the 8th day of November next, on the premiſes,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION, in New-Britain townſhip, Bucks county, containing better than 400 acres of fine land, about 75 whereof are good meadow, and nearly as much more may be made, nearly one half very well timbered, and the plough land is good for paſture and all kinds of grain. On the premiſes are two large ſtone houſes and barns, two apple orchards, and a large nurſery of apple trees. It is exceedingly well watered and under good fence, and will be ſold together, or divided, to ſuit the purchaſer or purchaſers.

ALSO, one other tract of land, lying in Hill-town townſhip, Bucks county, containing 136 acres, about 10 whereof good meadow, and more may be made, having thereon a ſquared log houſe, a log barn, a log ſpring-houſe near the dwelling, a good young apple orchard, and other fruit trees. Better than one half the land is cleared, and under good fence, the remainder under good timber.

Perſons inclining to view the premiſes before the day of ſale, will be ſhewn them, by applying to the ſubſcriber, near the premiſes. § THOMAS JONES.

N. B. The terms will be made known on the day of ſale.

TO BE SOLD,

And the terms of payment made agreeable to the purchaſer,

ONE hundred and ſixty acres of land, ſituate on the north ſide of Neſhaminy creek, near the new bridge, late the eſtate of John Edgar, part whereof is meadow and more may be made; and whereon is ſufficient timber for the eſtate. The land is of ſuch a quality that it needs no further recommendation.

Apply to WILLIAM DOBLE, at Mount Benger, near the premiſes. ep4w

October 22, 1787.

Sixteen Dollars Reward.

BROKE looſe, or was ſtolen from the yard of the Fox-chaſe, at the upper end of Second-ſtreet, on Sunday afternoon, the 14th of October, 1787. a large black HORSE, upwards of 15 hands high, a white face, his hind feet white, has a remarkable white ſpot at the root of his near ear, has a long heavy trot; he has a ſhort ſwitch tail, was in good order, is about 8 or 9 years old, ſhod before. There was on him, when miſſing, a good ſaddle and bridle, and an old green ſaddle-cloth. Whoever takes him up and delivers him to the ſubſcriber, at the three mile ſtone, on the Ridge road, or to Peter Souder, at the Fox-chaſe, ſhall have FOUR DOLLARS Reward, or if ſtolen, and the chief apprehended, ſhall have SIXTEEN HARD DOLLARS, paid as above. ¶ WILLIAM HENDERSON.

N. B. He was ſeen the ſame evening he was miſſing, on the Ridge road, a man on his back with light coloured clothes on.

BY virtue of a precept from David Rittenhouſe, Eſq; ſole Truſtee of the General Loan Office of the (late province, now ſtate) of Pennſylvania, to me directed, will be expoſed to public Sale, on the premiſes, in the townſhip of Darby, on Saturday, the 10th day of November next, at one o'clock P. M. a meſſuage or tenement and two plantations or tracts of land, one of them containing 176 acres and three quarters, bounded by lands late of Andrew Vein, Andrew Mortin and others, the other containing ſix acres three quarters and fourteen perches, adjoining land late of Swan Boon and others. Taken in execution, and to be ſold as the eſtate of Andrew Boon, by

† EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

Cheſter county, October 8, 1787.

TO BE LET,

A neat Parlour and Room,

Either furniſhed or unfurniſhed, in a pleaſant part of the city. Enquire of the Printers.

WAS left as a ſtray, at the place of the ſubſcriber, in Germantown, on Saturday the 13th inſt. a dark brown MARE, about four years old, with a blaze in her face, her two hind feet white. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away. † JACOB DORLAND.

STOLEN out of the ſubſcriber's ſtable, in Frankford, laſt night, a cheſtnut ſorrel mare, with a ſmall blaze in her face, ſhe is between 13 and 14 hands high, and 10 years old, trots and paces. Whoever ſecures the thief and mare, ſhall have EIGHT DOLLARS reward, or four Dollars for the mare only, with reaſonable charges.

10th Month 19th, 1787. † HENRY PAUL.

Juſt Imported, by the Pigou, Harmony *and* John,

And for SALE on REASONABLE TERMS by

William & John Sitgreaves,

At their STORE in Front, below Cheſnut-ſtreet,

KENDAL cottons, roſe and duffil blankets, rugs and coverlids, coatings and bearſkins, halfthicks, plains and fearnoughts, low priced broadcloths, baize, flannels, linceys and ſwanſkins, moreens, calimancoes, jeans and durants, ſhalloons & cambles, plain and corded wildbores, cotton and worſted tarſinets, hair and worſted pluſh, plain and printed velvets, corduroys, elliot cords, royal ribs, thickſets & honeycombs, ſtriped & check cotton furniture, bed bunts and ticking, Ruſſia ſheeting, drilling and ravens duck, Iriſh & Scotch linens, German dowlas, brown hollands, turkey ſtripe, ſilk, linen and cotton handkerchiefs of all kinds, printed cottons and calicoes, cotton, worſted and yarn hoſe, cambricks and clear lawns, lawn handkerchiefs and aprons, cyprus & net gauze, Mancheſter gown patterns; farſnets, modes, pelongs, ſattins and luteſtrings, ſewing ſilk and ſilk twiſt, writing paper, playing cards, pins, needles, thread, cutlery, &c. &c.

ALSO Pewter aſſorted in caſks, guns, powder and ſhot, beſt Crowley ſteel, nails, tin, window glaſs, frying-pans, womens ſtuff ſhoes, felt and caſtor hats, &c. &c. &c. 6 w.

The partnerſhip of Roſs & Vaughan,

HAVING expired; all thoſe who have any demands againſt the houſe, are deſired to bring them in for ſettlement to the ſubſcriber; and ſuch as are indebted are requeſted to pay their ballances to him without delay.---

HE HAS FOR SALE,

The brig Adriana, burthen 2000 barrels.
The ſhip Henrietta, burthen 3000 barrels.

They are fine veſſels and ready to take in cargoes.

HE HAS ALSO FOR SALE,

Fyal and Madeira wine,
A few caſes very *choice Claret*,
A variety of French wines,
Iriſh linen 7-8 and 4 quarers wide,
Sheetings and oznabrigs.

Oct. 10, 1787. 6 w. JOHN VAUGHAN.

Juſt IMPORTED, and for SALE, by

EPHRAIM CLARK,

CLOCK and WATCH Maker,

Front-ſtreet, oppoſite the COFFEE HOUSE, Philadelphia,

CAPPED and jewelled horizontal watches; capped and other warranted ditto; eight day and 30 hour clocks; enamelled moon and plain arch clock faces; large and ſmall vizes; caſt braſs and flit pinions; a general aſſortment of files; ſcrew plates and ſcrew drivers; oil-ſtones; poliſhing ditto; black wax; cutting nippers; large and ſmall plyers; and a number of other tools and materials, too tedious to mention.

He has on hand an elegant gold ſeconds watch. New and old watches bought, ſold and repaired.

STOLEN from the ſubſcriber laſt Sunday night, out of the ſtable, a likely ſorrel HORSE, of the Janus breed, has a white blaze in his forehead, ſome white ſpots on his back, and a remarkable lump or knot on his off fore paſtern joint. Whoever ſhall ſecure the thief in any jail, and brings the horſe to me, ſhall be paid a reward of TEN POUNDS, and reaſonable charges, by DAVID SMITH.

Elk-Town, October 16, 1787.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, in Upper Providence, Cheſter county, on the 25th of June laſt, a ſmall roan MARE, with a blaze in her face, ſix years old, is a little lame, her off hind leg having been broke. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

October 15, 1787. ¶ MARGARET MAXWELL.

JOHN SHIELDS,

In Second-ſtreet, the ſixth door below Cheſnut-ſtreet, (the ſtore formerly occupied by Mrs. Devine) hath imported in the JOHN, Captain Huxley, &c,

A variety of GOODS, ſuitable to the Seaſon,

Which are now opening, and will be ſold low for Caſh or a ſhort Credit.

And among them are the following Articles:

LOW priced Indian blanketing, coatings and naps,
Spotted ſwanſkins and ermines,
A variety of Scotch knit and other hoſiery,
Blue and white baizes, white and other flannels,
Velverets, velvets and denims,
Corduroys, elliots, queens, Congreſs and kings cords,
Coloured threads, ſcarſe twiſt, bindings and galloons,
Fuſtians, beavers, ſpotted and figured velvets,
Iriſh linens and checks of all widths,
A variety of cutlery, buckles, and buttons,
Felt hats by the caſe or dozen,
Mens ſtocking breeches pieces, black and coloured, &c.
A compleat aſſortment of the neweſt faſhioned metal buttons, as uſual.

*** That compleat retail ſhop, with the houſe, at the north-eaſt corner of Second and Cheſnut-ſtreets, to be Let, and may be entered on immediately.

For SALE, by

DANIEL BENEZET,

At his STORE in Arch-ſtreet, four doors below the corner of Second-ſtreet,

ENGLISH ſheet iron 16, 20 and 24 inches broad, beſt double FF gunpowder in quarter caſks, a large aſſortment of ſheet braſs and braſs wire, black ſattins and pelongs, ſilk and linen, handkerchiefs, German ſcythes, ſtraw knives and whetſtones, boxes of quart and pint glaſs tumblers, ſuperfine moreens, corduroys, Leghorn hats, calimancoes, boxes of Dreſden tea-cups and ſaucers, temple ſpectacles, pewter table and tea ſpoons, ſhoe buckles, ſleeve buttons, pins, needles, double ſcrew gimblets, Dutch looking glaſſes, metal buttons, ſhoemakers knives, dotted awl blades, ſhoe tacks, curtain rings, watch chryſtals, fuſee chains and pendants, brown hempen thread for manufacturers, bar iron by the ton, &c. &c.

N. B. He has to LET, a very large, commodious, Brick STORE, ſituate in Second-ſtreet, between Arch and Race-ſtreets, ſuitable for a wholeſale grocer, dry good merchant, or for a vendue ſtore. October 16. 2 m.

WILLIAM SANSOM,

HAS for Sale, at his STORE on the eaſt ſide of Second-ſtreet, three doors below Arch-ſtreet, and nearly oppoſite the George Tavern,---A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

MERCHANDIZE,

Suitable for the ſeaſon, part of which are juſt opened, and will be diſpoſed of upon reaſonable terms.---Likewiſe

Red Lead, Silver Watches, Window-glaſs, and Sixpenny Nails. 6 w.

LIVERY-STABLE.

THE ſubſcriber hereby informs his Friends and the Public, that he continues to keep a LIVERY STABLE on the north ſide of Clifton's alley, between Arch and Race-ſtreets, and Front and Second-ſtreets, oppoſite Mr. Thomas Bartow's, where horſes are taken in at livery at moderate rates. He alſo propoſes for the convenience of travellers and others to take in horſes by the week, day or night, and thoſe who may pleaſe to employ him, may depend upon the ſtricteſt attention and care.

He has alſo provided himſelf with a Light Waggon or Family Stage, to be drawn by two horſes, to be hired out upon moderate rates, either by the week, day or half-day, with a careful driver to attend the ſame.

The greateſt punctuality and attention will be paid to the above buſineſs, by the public's humble ſervant,

GEORGE HYTEL.

Philadelphia Auguſt 6, 1787. § 10s. c t f.

Muſtard & Chocolate Manufactory.

M. NORTON, and Co.

CONTINUE to manufacture Muſtard and Chocolate, as formerly done by the late W. Norton and Co. and have for ſale, at their ſtore, on the ſouth ſide of Market-ſtreet, about half way between Front and Second-ſtreets; where is wanted a quantity of good Muſtard Seed, for which they give Thirty-two Shillings per Buſhel, and in proportion for ſmaller quantities, hope it may claim the attention of thoſe who have it in their power and wiſh to promote American manufactories, to cultivate a ſmall part of their ground for this ſeed, which ſown in the fall on land of a proper tilth, probably would be an advantageous crop, and, where it grows ſpontaneouſly, the price alone may be a ſufficient inducement to gather it in ſeaſon. e w 3 m.

PHILIP BOEHM,

At his Store in Second-ſtreet, nine doors below Race-ſtreet, has for Sale the following GOODS, at the moſt reaſonable *prices*, for CASH or SHORT CREDIT, viz.

JAMAICA Spirits,
Weſt-India and Philadelphia Rum,
Liſbon,
Mountain,
Teneriffe, } WINES,
Fyal
Gin by the Caſe,
Tea, Coffee, Pepper and Sugar,
Lamp Oil and Mackarel.

N. B. He hopes that his former Cuſtomers will favour him with their continuance. † ctf

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Fayette county taxes for the year 1787.

A TRANSCRIPT of the returns and aſſeſſment of the lands of non-reſidents in the county of Fayette, agreeably to an act of Aſſembly, paſſed the 11th day of September, 1786, is now publiſhed in No. 334 of the Freeman's Journal, printed by Mr. Bailey, Sept. 12. All perſons concerned are hereby required to pay the taxes for the preſent year on their land in ſaid county, into the State Treaſury, before the 12th day of November next, when the names of the delinquents will be tranſmitted to the Commiſſioners of the county, that they may proceed to enforce payment as the laws direct.

Sept. 12, 1787. DAVID RITTENHOUSE, State Treaſr.

Berks and Waſhington County Taxes,

for 1787.

RETURNS of the taxes on the lands of non-reſidents in the counties of Berks and Waſhington are publiſhed in the Freeman's Journal, No. 335. printed by Mr. Bailey, September 19th. All perſons indebted are required to pay into the ſtate treaſury before the 19th of November next.

Sept. 19, 1787. DAVID RITTENHOUSE.

N. B. There are ſtill arrears due of the taxes for 1785 and 1786, on the lands of Ward and company, in Waſhington county; unleſs theſe are diſcharged very ſhortly the lands will certainly be ſold. 4w

---

TO BE RENTED,

And may be entered upon immediately,

ROLLING *and* SLITTING MILLS,

ON Brandywine, three miles from the town of Wilmington, in the ſtate of Delaware---has a ſtrong head of water, and will be put in good repair.---If a perſon well qualified for managing the buſineſs applies, and is deſirous, the owners will take a concern in carrying on the ſaid mills. Enquire of JOB HARVEY, in Wilmington, or

Jonathan, Rumford and Abijah Dawes,

in Philadelphia. WHO HAVE FOR SALE

French Burr Mill Stones of the firſt quality, Madeira Wine, and Muſcovado Sugars in ſmall Hogſheads. §

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW-PRINTING OFFICE, near the MARKET.